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SES' DRESS SHOES,
N'S BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HALF HOSE,
SSES' WOOL HOSE,

BLEACHED MUSLIN,
AND HEAVY DRILLINGS.
Heeled Bootees at $1.50@1.75
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AGE STUFFER,
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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 9. ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. NO. 46.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

H. B McCRUM. - - - H. C. DERN.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Business notices five cents per line for every insertion.
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Choice Poetry.

FREE MARYLAND.

I.

The sound of war was in thine ear,
Maryland, fair Maryland!
Thy cheek was wet with many a tear,
Maryland, fair Maryland!
Thy cheek was wet but never pale,
Thy ancient spirit shall not fail,
Whoever may or dare assail
Maryland, my Maryland!

II.

They said thy heart was failing thee,
Maryland, my Maryland!
They dare to speak of treachery,
Maryland, my Maryland!
The rebel, in his new born pride,
Presumed to claim thee for his pride,
And bade the battle by his side,
Maryland, fair Maryland!

III.

My mother State, the fair and true,
Maryland, fair Maryland!
Gird on thy gleaming sword anew,
Maryland, fair Maryland!
The ages past upon thee call,
And those to come, whate'er befall,
Shall find thee worthy of them all,
Maryland, my Maryland!

IV.

One only stain thy banners wear,
Maryland, fair Maryland;
Oh let it rest no longer there,
Maryland, fair Maryland!
The rebel storm in vain shall rave
About thy legions strong and brave,
If thou shalt come without a slave,
Maryland, free Maryland!

V.

She hears, she comes, the leal and bold,
Maryland, my Maryland.
She fights beneath the banner old,
Maryland, my Maryland!
But see, the robe around her cast
Is fairer far than all the past—
We hail her with full hearts at last,
Maryland, free Maryland!

VI.

Lo, at her feet the tyrant lies,
Maryland, free Maryland!
There's joy and glory in her eyes,
Maryland, free Maryland!
Oh bid thy sisters follow thee,
And teach their shout like thine to be,
For Union and for Liberty!
Maryland, free Maryland!

TRIFLES.

Trifles! each one hath a part
In our pain of pleasure,
Making us the daily sum
Of our life's brief measure;
All unnoted as they pass,
Scarcely worth our heeding,
Yet a trifle it may be
God's own work is speeding.

Select Miscellany.

HOW I WON MY WIFE.

Jessie Hale was the merriest, prettiest, most provoking daughter of Eve that ever existed—at least I thought so—though perhaps I was not an impartial judge, as I must confess I was deeply in love,—and, in fact, I don't believe I could remember of a time when I was not in love with her. It certainly was not when a youngster of twelve I took her under my especial care, feeling then prouder of my curly headed charge than I could now of a mine of gold; nor when a tall, awkward boy of sixteen, I first ventured to ask for her company home from church; or still later when, after four years absence, I returned to my native town, and set up as a surgeon in the house where Dr. Moore's name had been since my earliest recollection.

Oakplace was a remarkable place, or else the good people felt a little afraid to trust their lives in the hands of such a young scapegrace as they had known me to be, for my horse and gig found more employment in carrying Jessie Hale to ride than in any more profitable business; and it is certain more of my time was spent in Mr. Hale's pleasant parlor than in either study or practice of medicine. Some of the neighbors slyly remarked that I must have a very sick patient there to occasion such frequent visits; and I was certain that if I had no patient there, all the patience I ever had was required there at times; for of all the tantalizing little wretches that ever fascinated and provoked a poor fellow—until he could not have told whether he were in the body or out of it—Jessie Hale was the worst.

And there was I—William Tremaine—standing six feet two in my stockings, big enough to have known better, that is sure, led about by that little elf, coming and going at every beck and call, as if I were a great simpleton, as in truth I must have been, for after playing "yours most devotedly" for six months, I was no nearer winning than at first. Open-hearted and candid she was on every other subject; but just let me speak of love or marriage, and I might as well talk to a stone wall, for all the sense I could get from her. No matter how cautiously I might approach the subject, she was always ready with some off-hand answer, as far from what I wanted as the equator from the poles, until I was almost in despair, but more eager after every failure. "All is fair in love and war;" or at least I thought so, and resolved to try the result of strategy on my wilful little lady love.

One fine morning, as we were about starting for a ride on horseback, as I was assisting Miss Jessie into the saddle, her horse commenced rearing and kicking at an alarming rate; of course the jagged bits of iron that I had cautiously inserted beneath the saddle had nothing to do with it. By the time she was fairly seated he had become perfectly unmanageable, throwing her violently from the saddle; of course I caught her before she reached the ground. No sooner was she in safety than, with a deep groan, I staggered back against the fence, my right arm hanging helplessly by my side. It took nicely, for Jessie was beside me in a moment.

"Oh, Will," she said piteously, "that terrible horse has broken your arm; and what will you do? Poor Will! poor Will!"

How like a rascal I felt at sight of her distress; but I was not going to give up then; so answered, with another terrible groan—

"It is nothing, dear Jessie; I would suffer a thousand times more to feel that I have saved your precious life.

"But, oh, I am so sorry! What can be done for you?" she said in such touching accent, that I half repented.

"The end justifies the means," I thought. The end accomplished certainly did. My answer was in a low, faint voice, as if I was dying—

"Only tell me that you love me, Jessie, darling; it will soothe my pain more than anything else in the world."

And then, like the great simpleton that I was, I put that right arm around her, and never discovered my mistake until she sprang suddenly away from me.

"Wouldn't a little brandy and water do as well, Mr. Tremaine?" she said archly.

Wouldn't I have sold myself for a six-pence? But there was no help for it; so I had to own the trick, and went home wishing I had broke my arm, or neck, I didn't care much which. After that, for a while, I was rather shy of the love subject, for I did not fancy hearing of my last attempt; but "out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and my heart was so full of love for Jessie Hale, that I could not force my tongue to keep silence very long. So one morning, after lounging in my study until I was tired of everything—myself in particular—I went over the way, resolved that the matter should be decided before I returned. Jessie was sitting by the parlor window, busily sewing, and humming some merry tune to herself when I entered.—She was looking prettier than ever, I thought; and I found it terrible hard to talk on commonplace subjects, when my life was so full of the one so important to me.

At last I broke in upon some of her careless nonsense with—

"Why in the world, Jessie, don't you say whether you love me or not? What is the use of keeping a fellow in suspense forever? I believe you do—in fact, I know you do."

Here I was again making a simpleton of myself. I might have known she never would have told me after that, but I did not understand woman kind as well then as I have done since.

"Oh! you do know, then, do you?" she said, coolly, with a merry twinkle in her eye. "Then of course there is no need of my telling you."

"No, I did not mean it Jessie," I said penitently. "But do you love me? will you answer me, yes or no?"

"Yes or no," she answered demurely.

"Oh, Jessie Hale," I exclaimed impatiently, "you will drive me crazy."

"A terrible misfortune, surely," she said with a laugh, throwing down her work and stepping through the low window upon the lawn.—"Now Will, I will tell you what I will do if you will promise never to plague me again about this."

"I will tell you what I will do if you will only give me an honest answer," I said eagerly.

"Well then, if you catch me before I reach the elm tree, I will give you a candid answer, upon my honor."

I thumped my head against the window-sash, and away I went over the green sward with ten times more eagerness than I ever displayed in playing catch in my boyhood days. A very dignified proceeding, truly, for a staid surgeon. All the gossips in Oakplace would have held up their hands in pious horror had they seen me then; but I did not care if half the world saw me, so intent was I on catching that flying gipsy; and catch her I did, before she was half way to the old elm.

"Now for the answer," I said eagerly.

"Oh! but can't you wait until I get my breath?" drawing it in quick, spasmodic jerks, like a dilapidated old steam engine. "Let me see, what was it I promised to tell you?"

"Whether you love me or not, you provoking little wretch?" I said, fairly out of patience.

"Now, look here Mr. Will; if you don't leave off calling me names, I won't tell you at all, though perhaps that is love talk, is it? Will, I promised, you say?"

"Of course you did; so don't be all day about it."

"If you hurry me, I can't speak at all, for it will take me some time to think over the objects of my love to see if you are among them. Let me see"—beginning to count her fingers—"there is Chloe thats one; and Prince—though he hurt your arm, you know—is two; and old Brindle in three; and Watch is four, and—let me see—yes, there is Mr. William Tremaine is five."

I don't think I stopped to thank her for that answer, and if my return to the parlor was not as rapid as my exit, it was certainly more dignified. I had taken my hat, and was out of the gate before Jessie had reached the house.

I went home in no very enviable state of mind, resolving that I never would go near her again. But by the time I had reached my study, my anger cooled considerably, and I sat down in my armchair and began to think of my plan, just as I done a hundred times before, how I could outwit this provoking little elf. Have her I would; but how? That was the question.

"A letter for you, sir," cried out a boy at the door.

I took the letter and tore it open. I was too much occupied with my thoughts to care much what its contents were; but the first few lines fixed my attention. It was from an uncle of mine, a surgeon in a flourishing city, making me a very advantageous offer if I would come and take his place. This was just the situation I had been watching for years, and I hailed it with delight now.

"But Jessie," I thought—"could I leave her?"

A moment's reflection showed me what was needed, for if she really cared for me, my absence would make her willing to acknowledge it. It did not take long to make my arrangements, and before night they were all completed, and the next morning I started for the station, calling at Mr. Hale's on my way to bid Jessie good-bye. I could see the little witch did not believe one word of the story I told her.

"I hope, Mr. Will, you won't break your arms in the train; it would make it so bad for you," she said with a queer smile, as I concluded.

"And you not there to cure it?" I retorted. "But seriously, Jessie, I am in earnest now. It is probable I shall not see you again for years and if I like the place I shall remain there.

She still believed it some trick, for her eyes said plainly—

"You can't cheat me again."

And she said good-bye as coolly as if it were only for a day. I went down the walk, feeling much as I think Adam must have felt when he left paradise, although his Eve went with him, and I left mine behind.

I was well pleased with the place, and was not long in accepting my uncle's proposal. I wrote to this effect to a lawyer, desiring him to dispose of my property at Oakplace. I knew Jessie would hear of it, and it would give her to understand that I had no intention of returning, determined that if I did not succeed this time, I would give her up forever, though my heart gave a quick throb of pain at the thought.

It was just at twilight of a pleasant September day when I reached Oakplace. Direct to Mr. Hale's I took my way, saying over to myself as I went, "Now or never!" Straight up to the gravel walk and across the lawn I went, and, into the dusky parlor, unannounced. By the light, I saw Jessie sitting on a sofa, her head resting on a pillow. She was alone, and had not heard my step. Was she asleep? A quick sob answered me. That augers well for my success. In a moment I was kneeling beside her, and raised the bowed head.

"Jessie, dear Jessie!" I said, tenderly, scarcely knowing how she would receive it.

With a quick start and a glad cry of surprise her head was pillowed on my bosom.

"Oh I am so glad to see you Will. They told me you would not return, and I have been so lonely without you."

"And I have been lonely, too, Jessie, darling," I said. "My home anywhere would always be lonely without you. Will you not go and share it with me?"

The answer was very low, but I knew it was in the affirmative.

"Will you become my wife next week?"

I was determined to make sure work now.

There was some hestitation, a few objections raised, but I finally gained the same answer to that.

Then I hurried to the drawing room to see the old folks. There was considerable pleasure expressed at my unexpected arrival, and great surprise when my errand was made known, and a few tears and regrets from the mother at parting with Jessie, and hearty congratulations from the father, concluded by the remark, "that just as likely as not she would change her mind while changing her dress."

I think I accomplished more in that half hour than I ever did in twice that length of time before or since, for at its expiration I was supremely happy. And the result was that in a week I got the prettiest, best little wife in all New England; and what is better still, I think so now, even though she did say, ten minutes after the ceremony.

"I never told you I loved you, Will." And she never has to this day.

☞ "She isn't all that fancy painted her," bitterly exclaimed a rejected lover, "and worse than that, she isn't all that she paints herself."

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

JAMES DEVLIN was shot on the 3d at Governor's Island, for repeated bounty-jumping. The following graphic description of the execution is taken from a New York paper: The order for the execution was given to Colonel BOWBEAD, commanding at Governor's Island, on Wednesday. Rev. Father HEALY, of St. Peter's Church, was sent for, and thenceforward acted as DEVLIN'S spiritual adviser. DEVLIN appeared calm and collected during the entire time, and, until his death, listening to the advice and prayers of Father HEALY. His wife visited him on Thursday with one of the children. She was agonized to find that he was really to die, and was almost violent in the exibition of her grief. Yesterday morning, and until the prisoner was taken out for execution, the scene was painful in the extreme. He was under guard in one of the apartments inside of Fort Columbus, and his wife, with a female friend, appeared to have a last interview. While she was waiting at the door she cried loudly, "Oh GOD, look down upon my orphan children!" A large number of rebel prisoners, officers and privates, in the fort, gathered on the corridors overhead and looked at the scene, but made no remark. A number of Union soldiers belonging to the garrison were also gathered around. The sound of a drum-beat at 1 o'clock caused the poor woman to break forth in still louder cries, and for a time she appeared almost frantic.

Soon after, Father HEALY appeared from the cell and conducted her to her husband. She had an interview of a few minutes, and came out again comparatively calm. At 1½ o'clock the officer of the day entered with an escort, and the prisoner marched between them, accompanied by his wife on one side and the priest on the other, who held a crucifix before him and constantly repeated prayers. He was dressed in a coarse suit of citizens' clothes, and walked firmly, exhibiting neither emotion nor any attempt to conceal it. The party proceeded to the open space between Fort Columbus and the quarters, where some four hundred troops, including recruits and federal prisoners arrested for various offences, were drawn up on parade. Col. LUDLOW, Major CHARLES TEMPLE DIX, and Capt. BLAKE, of Gen. DIX's staff, and one or two officers of Gen. HUNT's staff, were among those present. The bier and coffin had been placed on the ground near by, and when the party in charge of the prisoner had advanced nearly to it, they halted. The prisoner then kissed his wife good-by. She placed a small prayer-book in his hand, and was then led away by a couple of soldiers proceeded to the glacis South of Fort Columbus, the band playing a dead march, and the prisoner, still accompanied by Father HEALY, marching with correct step close behind the bier and coffin, which were borne by four soldiers.

THE HOLLOW SQUARE FORMED.

Arriving at the glacis, a hollow square was formed fronting the water and in double ranks, the recruits and prisoners forming the rear rank, in open order. There were two firing parties of ten men each, only one of which, however, was called upon to act in that capacity. These squads, with the prisoner, marched between the open ranks, and the prisoner took his stand near the coffin, with the firing party ten spaces in front. The priest still continued at DEVLIN'S side repeating prayers, as it was yet some fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock. — The officer approached Father HEALEY and spoke to him, and the adjutant general at the post, then read the sentence of death, the approval, and the order for its execution. The prisoner listened; and still made no sign of emotion.

THE PRISONER KNEELING TO BE SHOT.

After a few moments an officer approached again and informed the priest it was time for him to leave, and an orderly tied the white cloth about the prisoner's face. Another word in his ear, another brief prayer, and the priest had finished the office of his work for living man. The prisoner knelt in front of his coffin —knelt "in the temple porch of eternity," still calm and apparently as self-possessed as any one in the whole throng that looked upon him. The officer took out his watch to note the moments that yet remained. It was three minutes of 2 o'clock, and during those three minutes that seemed almost an hour to the lookers-on, he remained motionless and firm. Then, at least, the scene became impressive. The soldiers formed in hollow square, the spectators on the top of Castle William and Fort Columbus, men, women and children belonging to the place, and the few officers and others who stood on a rising knoll overlooking the scene, all gazed intently and listened for the word of command. Save the occasional shrieking of a steam-whistle from boats in the bay there was hardly a whisper of sound.

The faint sunshine was undisturbed by any shadow, and the bay, in front of the spectators and behind the prisoner, gleaned white with fragments of floating ice, but gave forth not even the noise of a ripple on the beach. The spires of the city rose dark against the sky in the distance, but the music of their bells at two o'clock would not reach but half way to the prisoners' ear before he should fall. For him, excepting a military command and perhaps the clicking of musket locks, the life of sound was already gone, unless in the noise of that shock in which he should expire. One might almost think that he was dreaming away from life, and had already passed, so motionless was the kneeling form. One might almost imagine that it was a straw-stuffed coat, surmounted by a huge white choker and a hat, that was placed in front of the firing squad, and that the real man was somewhere among the crowd of spectators, looking on with no more interest than they. Or perhaps that he was one of the white sea-birds that winged noiselessly to and fro over the bay. Or that he was paddling in the tide, on a huge cake of ice, in search of the Stygian river. Or that he was another man among the officers on the knoll, who was almost dangerously gaping at the sight, and drawing short, quick gasps as if he really were the culprit. On looking again, the resemblance did appear striking. Has anybody ever advanced any theory of ante-mortem transmigration.—Did nobody ever think that—

READY—AIM—FIRE.

Imagination that had ran wild in that scene of tragical suspense, retired, and the words that broke the silence called back attention. A sharp sound of musketry, and as the prisoner fell prone upon his face, the balls having passed through his body, struck the water a dozen rods from shore and frightened up a flock of a thousand seagulls, that flew off noisily, flapping their wings and screaming. The surgeon was called for, and approaching with a few officers, pronounced the prisoner dead. The entire nine balls had struck him, producing instant death. One evidently passed through the heart, seven others mostly through the right lung, and one through the cervical vertebre, just above the shoulders. There seemed to be only eight torn holes in the back of the coat, but one of them was large and irregular, showing that two balls had passed through in immediate proximity.

The scene was about over. The troops were marched past in double file and away, the band playing a quick-step. The body was placed in the coffin for burial at some other place, according to orders, and the officers and reporters who had come from the city returned. So occurred and ended the execution of a "bounty jumper," in vindication of the dignity and honor of a service, the responsibilities of which are not to be trifled with, and the allegiance and oaths of which it is justly perilous to renounce.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HEAT.—Philosopher to sharp boy—"What are the properties of heat?"

Boy—"The chief property that it expands bodies, while cold contracts them."

Philosopher—"Very good, give me an example."

Boy—"In summer, when it is hot, the day is long; in winter, when it is cold, the day is short."

Exit philosopher, lost in amazement that so familiar an instance should have so long escaped his own observation.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

The Sanctity of the Sabbath.

Quite an animated discussion took place recently, in the Senate of this State, upon the subject of the Sanctiy of the Sabbath. There being a certain resolution under consideration, Mr. Clymer of Berks county, moved an amendment to it, the substance of which was, that Passenger Railway Companies in the City of Philadelphia shall be compelled to run their cars, "upon the first day of the week, usually called Sunday, between the hours of 6 A. M., and 8 P. M." The noble stand taken by Senator Hall against this measure, or amendment, is greatly to his credit. The proposition is repugnant to all our ideas of the inviolability of God's holy day.

After the mover had supported his amendment in a speech of some length, Mr. Hall replied as follows:

Mr. HALL. I am surprised at the remarks of my friend, the Senator from Berks. If his idea is to catch a popular vote at the expense of religion and the sacred character of that holy day called Sunday, the Senator is entitled to all he may gain by it. I am opposed to everything of the kind—nay, further, I would vote for a bill to prevent any railroad company from running their cars on Sunday unless necessary to carry the mails. Let me remind the Senator that it would not be profitable even in a pecuniary point of view. The whole history of the past shows that the railroad companies make no money by such a course. It is, moreover, a clear violation of the plain statute, and which has been in force as far back as seventy years. It is contrary to the better principle of men as that principle has existed in all time gone by. It is contrary to law and to right. It may be that rich people ride in carriages and violate the Sabbath day; but because such is the fact we would not be justified in permitting or compelling these companies to run their cars on Sunday. I can never vote for a proposition of that kind, and if every man in the Senate would rise here to-day and call upon me so to vote as a philanthropist, I would say, no, sir; all questions of this kind must give way before the greater questions of my duty to observe the holy Sabbath day.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say here, in regard to the propositions of my very worthy friend, the Senator from Erie, (Mr. LOWRY,) that whilst I agree with him to a certain extent, I will not vote for the proposition he has submitted; because I believe that under the law of the land as it now exits, colored people cannot be expelled from the railroad cars. I do not agree to put statute upon statute and law upon law for the purpose of ruling and declaring merely the same thing. I will not vote against his proposition, because that vote might be misrepresented. On the main question therefore, I shall not vote at all. I have taken occasion to say thus much in order that I may not be considered as on the "dodging list," for I never dodge any question. On the proposition submitted by the Senator from Berks, (Mr. CLYMER,) I shall vote "no," because I believe it to bean attemp to violate the sanctity of the Sabbath day.

To these remarks Messrs. Clymer, Donovon and others replied in favor of the amendment. Mr. Hall then apoke against it in the following spirited manner:

Mr. Hall. I feel deeply interested in this subject, because I regard it as one of the greatest importance to the Christian world, and of more importance, in the judgement of the people of Pennsylvania, than any subject that has or will be brought before the Senate. The Senator appeals to me, a weak, mortal man, a man who knows that his short comings are great, a man that does not do his whole duty toward God and man—the Senator appeals to me, and asks me whether I have never violated the holy Christian Sabbath. I answer him yes. Is he stainless in this respect? But, sir, because I have and because he has, is that a reason why this deliberate body is to place on its journals, so far as we can make it, a law that compels others to do wrong? I cannot so agree, sir. More than seventy years ago the Legislature of Pennsylvania unanimously passed a law, which has remained upon our statute book from that day to this, and which is in direct conflict with the principles asserted by the Senator from Berks to be proper.

"If any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, shall use or practice any unlawful game, hunting, shooting, sport or diversion whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress, or in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days of imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county."

That act was passed on the 22d of April, 1794; and in accordance with the principle there enunciated, on the 11th of April, 1845, the Legislature unanimously passed another law, which reads as follows:

"No part of an act of Assembly heretofore passed, shall be construed to require any canal or railroad company to attend their works on the Sabbath day, for the purpose of expediting or aiding the passage of any boat, craft or vehicle along the same; any clause or clauses in their respective charters imposing a penalty for not aiding boats, crafts or vehicles to pass within a certain time, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Seventy years ago it was thought best to protect the sanctity of the Sabbath, by throwing around it the shield of State law, which, if it did not compel its observance, at least prevented its open desecration by people seeking to accumulate gain.

Notwithstanding these Laws, the Senator from Berks comes here and proposes to repeal them and *compel* passenger railway corporations to run their cars on the Sabbath—for what? Why, sir, that the lager beer halls and places of public amusement in the outskirts of our large cities may be benefitted and money put into the pockets of the proprietors of those places of resort. Startling proposition in the year 1865! The Senator says that people in cities use private carriages on Sunday for the purpose of attending church. I grant that it is so in city and country both, but they do not do it to make money. They do not either ride or walk to church to enrich themselves and pursue their worldly employment. But it is not necessary for those people who wish to enjoy "sunshine" that the cars should run. Sir, the proposition is monstrous, the very double distilled quintessence of infidelity. And if the Democratic party desire to array themselves against Christianity, as lately they arrayed themselves against freedom, let them do it, and the people of the world will be called on, to judge of their acts. This has nothing to do with the main proposition of the Senator from Erie. I do not intend to vote for that, for the reason I have already given, that I think it is the law now. But whether passenger railway companies have or not the right to exclude colored people from their cars, when you come to tell me that they *shall* carry people of any color on the first day of the week, I tell you, sir, and I tell the Senator from Berks, *never* by my vote. If the Senator can gain any honors or notoriety by this wholesale attempt to overturn the Sabbath day, let him wear the one or enjoy the other.

I point him to the statute of 1794, to the series of statutes from that day to this; and I tell him, sir, that the judgment of the very people for whom he appeals as wanting the "sunshine"—that their judgment, when they come to reflect that there is a God, and that that God has declared that one day of the week belongs to him, and that that day shall not be violated—I say to the Senator from Berks, that even these unthinking people will agree that he is wrong. This is not the way to encourage the diffusion of happiness or to get the blessings of "pure air and sunshine." This is darkness, gloom, impenetrable gloom—a gloom that will settle forever and ever on any one who undertakes to violate holy time.

I trust, sir, the proposition will be withdrawn. Remember we live in the nineteenth century. The Senator from Berks says that he has as great a desire to see this day observed properly as any one in the Senate. I trust so, sir. Let him now show it. Sinful creature as I am, I never can agree to make it the *law* of the land in Pennsylvania, that the Sabbath day shall be obliterated, and that men shall receive a premium for violating it. A decent regard alone for the opinions of others should prevent this. Society and the ordinary ties of social intercourse among rational people forbid it. The law of men is set against it, and the law of God commands you to "remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy."

The amendment was lost by the following significant vote:

On the amendment of Mr. CLYMER,

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. LOWRY and Mr. CLYMER, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Clymer, Donovan, James, Latta, M'Sherry, Randall and Stark—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigham, Buehler, Champneys, Dunlap, Fleming, Graham, Haines, Hall, Hoge, Hopkins, Householder, Lowry, M'Candless, Nichols, Ridgway, Royer, St. Clair, Wallace, Walls, Wilson, Worthington and Turrell, *Speaker*—22.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

We are pleased to find that a number of Democrats voted against the amendment, showing that they are sound on this question, and we hope, the day may never come when a proposition to ignore the Sabbath, shall receive the sanction of our Legislature.

War News.

From the tone of some of the Rebel papers one would be led to suppose that their cause was hopeful, that all was going right for them, but a glance at their news items puts a different face on the story. They admit that Gen. Sherman has entirely outgeneraled the Rebel generals in South Carolina, and that his victorious army is gradually approaching the Rebel capitol. His movement out of Savannah entirely deceived them. They could not determine whether he would strike Charleston, on his right, Augusta on his left, or Branchville directly in his front. They were compelled to guard all these points, for should they concentrate at one he would be sure to strike another. The consequence has been that they attempted to guard all with small forces, Branchville has been struck and captured. Augusta is threatend and probably captured ere this time, while a portion of his forces, under Gilmore have taken a position within two miles of Charleston, which is reported evacuated. Meantime the forces which captured Branchville are marching on toward Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, and will have that place ere another week.

While Sherman has been thus gloriously moving forward, the Army of the Potomac has kept the Richmond army busy, thus holding it at that point and preventing the reinforcement of the Rebel army in front of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Terry, at Wilmington, fully occupies the attention of all Rebel troops centered at that point. To hold those at Richmond and Wilmington where they are, seems to be the desire of Gen. Grant, thus allowing Gen. Sherman to move Northward without heavy opposition, until he can make a junction with Gen. Terry and then with the Potomac army. It is a grand movement, in which failure is not anticipated, and the end of which will end the rebellion. The Rebels know this, and in order to recruit their army for the final struggle, Gen. Lee has issued an order offering amnesty to all deserters, who shall reenter the army within twenty days.

A heavy land force, to co-operate with the fleet, is about to proceed against Mobile. The place is reported evacuated, but this is not believed. Whether evacuated or not, it must soon come into possession of Uncle Samuel.

☞ The New York *Commercial's* Washington specials says Admiral Goldsboro is in this city perfecting the organization of the fleet for European water. It is expected its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the county. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which the recent naval successes have released from blockading duty, and possibly an iron clad, one of the largest class, may be added to it.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* urges the Kentucky Legislature to ratify the new constitutional amendment, saying that the next legislature will, if this one does not; that slavery has only a nominal existence in the State, and that Kentucky will surely be free before long.

INTERESTING QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

RELATIVE TO THE

7-30 U. S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5-20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government, viz: the 'SEVEN-THIRTY.'

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow-countrymen may all understand what this "7-30 Loan" is, what are its peculiar merits, how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question.—Why is this Loan called the "Seven-Thirty" Loan?

Answer.—It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each	$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	100	"
Ten	"	"	500	"
Twenty	"	"	1,000	"
One dollar	"	"	5,000	"

2d Question.—When and how can they be obtained?

Answer.—They are for sale, at *par*, and accrued interest, by all Sub-Treasuries, National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Brokers.

3d Question.—When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer.—The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and can be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub-Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question.—When must the Government pay off these 7-30s?

Answer.—They are due in two years and-a-half from the 15th of February, 1865; vis: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question.—Mus: I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer.—*No!* not unless you prefer to do so—the Law gives you the *right* to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount, at *par*, of the famous and popular 5-20 *Gold Bearing* 6 *per cent. Loan.*

6th Question.—How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5-20 Loan, to be worth?

Answer.—5-20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are, to day, worth 9 per cent. premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and-a-half, when you have a right to them, than they *now* are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 9 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question.—What other advantage is there in investing in the 7-30 Loan?

Answer.—They cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this saves you two to five per cent. on your income, as all railroad and other bonds, and stocks, mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th Question.—How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer.—The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debt, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. *Our Government has twice paid off all her debt*, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is held and firmly bound for the payment of principle and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep idle, and locked up, their gold and greenbacks, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. interest, when these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question.—How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer.—There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question.—How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer.—There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand of private bankers and brokers, and special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question.—How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer.—In less than three months, they will be all sold, and will no doubt, then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five Twenties.

The above questions and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums, (as the notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and 5,000,) and to render it easy for all to subscribe—thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the *people* of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtainting a portion of THIS MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

First National Bank of Altoona, Pa.

Designated Depository and Financial Agency for the United States, has been appointed Sub-Agent for the 17th Congressional District of Penn'a, and has constantly on hand for sale and receives subscriptions for the above popular Loan

D. T. CALDWELL, *Cashier.* W. M. LLOYD, *President.*

A DISGRACE WORSE THAN DEATH.—By order of Major General Ord, Second Lieutenant St. John Davis, 199th Pennsylvania Volunteers, having tendered his resignation, is dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and emoluments, subject to the approval of the President, on the following statement of facts, certified to be correct by the commanding officer of his regiment, brigade and division. Lieutenant Davis enlisted for one year in 199th Regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, receiving large bounties from the general Government and local authorities, and although well knowing that he was unfit for duty as an officer by incompetency, yet sought for position as such, expecting that as soon as brought into the field his utter worthlessness would insure permission for him to resign, and return to his home with the bounty he had thus swindled the Government out of, and at liberty to again practice the same rascality. Lieut. Davis has never done a day's duty with his regiment. He has, therefore, no claim to pay, having never earned it. A copy of the order of dismissal will be endorsed on his discharge, that he and his heirs may not apply for a pension hereafter, on account of the Lieutenant's arduous service in the cause.

☞ The original sheet on which were recorded in Congress the yeas and nays on the passage of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, has been signed by Speaker Colfax and presented to the Northwestern Fair for the relief of negro freedmen.

A Thrilling Scene on the Mississippi.

On the evening of the 28th of December a party of four persons started from Winona to Trempeleau, Minnesota. The party consisted of Mr. Sheldon C. Carey, one of the publishers of the Winona *Republican*, and Miss Mary Farrington, in one sleigh, and Mr. W. W. Williams and Miss M. F. White, in another sleigh. They were out for a pleasure ride on the river. When near Trempelean they made a mistake, which has often been made by persons not familiar with the road, and instead of turning to the left a short distance above the village, and taking the channel of the river leading to that place, they passed to the right of the island opposite the place, and discovered their mistake only when, having passed the island the lights of the village appeared in the distance to the left and behind them.

The party then turned and directed their course across and up the river, guided by the lights of the village. Mr. Carey was ahead, and driving at a brisk trot, his spirited hourse holding his head high, and depending wholy upon the bit for guidance. He remarked to Miss Farrington that, as they had strayed away from the beaten road they had been fortunate in escaping air holes in the ice. Hardly had he finished the words, when the fatal plunge was made, and the dark and ice-cold water closed over their heads. Mr. Williams was only about two rods behind. He instantly rained his horse, sprang from his sleigh, and ran to the edge of the ice. He saw his friend struggling with his horse in the rapid current, and called to him: "Where's Mary?" "Oh, God! I don't know!" was the reply.

Williams now saw the young lady on the surface below him, floating, rapidly down. He ran below and endeavored to approach the edge of the ice, but twice he found himself sinking on portions of the ice broken off by his own weight, and from which he leaped back on the solid ice. She was now so far under the dark current that he could see but little more than her cap, and this but dimly. He succeeded in getting below her, discovered a projecting portion of ice, under which should she pass, all hope would be gone. It was the work of an instant to prostrate himself on the ice, and push out so far as to reach beyond this edge. He was now ready, and, as the sinking girl floated toward him, he could hear her repeating a prayer that she might be saved.

"I cant save you now, Mary," was the word of encouragement, and as she came within his left hand was all that he could get. The long reach which he was compelled to make, the sinking of her body as the weight of his hand rested upon her hand, and the force of the current came near drawing him entirely off the ice. But, carefully balancing himself, he succeeded in getting her head out of the water, and by taking hold of her arm with his right hand, and placing his left hand upon the ice, the glove of which instantly froze fast, he was enabled to get her in such a position that he held her until help, attracted by their cries, arrived, which was about half an hour. The village was about half a mile off, but by the assistance of Miss White, some one was made to hear the cry.

How long must have been those fearful moments before help arived! While holding on in this way, the horse swam by them, probably with the sleigh hanging below in deep water. There was great danger of this coming directly against them and sweeping the lady away from the firm grasp by which she was now held, but the animal passed them, and went under the ice below. Mr. Williams now called to Mrs. Carey, but received no reply. He had also disappeared below the surface, or under the ice. Help at length came.

The people on hearing the cry supposed it to proceed from an opening a little further down the river, and proceeded to this place first. This mistake lengthened the distance and the time. A rope was first thrown, but Mr. Williams was unable to adjust it. A pole was next extended to them, and in some way, by the aid of this, they succeeded in drawing the young lady now unconscious, upon the cold ice, and of rescuing her preserver from his perilous position. It was not until several hours after Miss Farrington had been removed to a comfortable room in the village, that she so far recovered as to be conscious.

THE REBELS TO DRIVE THE FRENCH OUT OF MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, in speaking of a conversation which Mr. Blair had with one of Jeff Davis' cabinet officers, says: Having thus paved the way by a cautious and guarded introduction or preliminary, this cabinet official made direct proposition to Mr. Blair, by way of inquiry, in substance as follows:—"In the event of our [rebel] government deciding to treat for terms and give up the contest, will the United States government forego emancipation, confiscation, &c., and permit us [rebel] to dispose of our cotton, then leave the country for Mexico, with the express understanding that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of the private soldiers in the southern army, at least all who may desire, to follow the leaders into that country? If that will be consented to they will bind themselves to drive the French under Maximilian out of Mexico, secure the full control of the Government there, and, if necessary, pledge its ultimate annexation to the United States."

In making this statement, the cabinet official did not say that they would agree or were then ready to treat upon any such terms. He simply desired to know whether the Administration at Washington would entertain any such proposition. It showed, however, that the leaders in the southern rebellion have made up their minds that they cannot hold out much longer, and are looking around for some place to go to. It is undonbtedly the sequel to the hubbub now raised by the rebel papers over the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

In response to the inquiry of the rebel cabinet official, it is said that Mr. Blair stated that the north would not, upon any contingency, abandon the idea of emancipation. Further, it is believed there that no permanent peace can be secured unless it is accompanied with universal freedom; but that, as far as confiscation is concerned, the United States government were willing to be merciful; and that he had no doubt but that the south would find the authorities at Washington lenient if they would submit.

Another Amendment Proposed.

The Constitution of the United States is like a piece of machinery. It was all deliberately framed for a particular end, and when one part of it is altered, it is found necessary to adapt other parts to it, so that all shall work, as purposed, in harmony. The emancipation of the slaves in the South, it is discovered, adds largely to its basis of apportionment, and consequently will increase its number of Representatives in Congress. By the Constitution, as it exists, three-fifths of the slaves only are a basis of representation in Congress.—But the freeing of those slaves, makes a large free black population having no vote, but counting man for man with the whites, and consequently in the Congressional apportionment adding two-fifths to the representation.

Professor Lieber therefore proposes another amendment to the Constitution, which is to apportion the representatives in Congress according to the representative number of citizens having the qualifications requisite for electing members of the most numerous branch of the respective State Legislatures. A special census is also recommended to take place before the next appointment. It is argued that in every State those citizens who have a right to vote for the numerous branch of the State Legislature have also the right to vote for members of Congress, and in every State of the Union it is the State itself which determines by its own Constitution who shall have the right to vote for members of the State Legislature. Mr. Lieber's amendment would deprive the slave States of three-fifths of their present political power, under the Constitution, or compel them to admit the negro to suffrage, in order to maintain it.

☞ Maximilian has been having a grand ball in his Mexican palace. The Empress wore white silk embroidered in gold, a necklace of diamonds, and a sprig of green leaves in her hair.

The Peace Bubble.

It will scarcely be matter of news to our readers that the much talked of peace negotiations have proved abortive, for most reflecting men expected such a result. That the shrewd judges of the financial and commercial circles regarded the whole affair as futile was rendered manifest by the steadiness of prices, an unfailing barometer of public opinion. Nothing, indeed, served to lend importance to the negotiations except the character of the negotiators.

So many versions of Mr. Blair's alleged conversations have been published, that it is difficult to arrive at an authentic account of what he really did report either at Washington or Richmond.—But we think, from the general tone of the statements and the course of events, it is clear that he has been so far misled by his own wishes as to induce both Jefferson Davis and President Lincoln to believe that there was a mutual disposition to make terms likely to be satisfactory to both parties. Unless he did this, it is hard to conceive that the meeting in Hampton Roads could ever have happened. Had he taken time to reflect, he might have seen how egregriously he was mistaken. This is a conflict involving the destiny of millions of the human race and millions of square miles of the most desirable territory on the face of the earth. It involves the very existence of the republic and the perpetuation of its liberties. Yet Mr. Blair persisted in looking on it as a matter for compromise and the management of a few politicians.

The peace we seek is not to be made with the men who have fomented and controlled the rebellion. Their sway at the south must end, or we shall have no domestic quiet, however we may cease open war. We can and will make peace with the southern people, who were dragged into this war against their will, by means of the secret machinery of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Those who seek peace through a compromise with the rebel-leaders would abandon to their merciless claws every loyal man in the south who has sided with us in this conflict, and consign anew to slavery the unfortunate blacks who have been so long looking forward to our triumph for their deliverance. It is a disgrace to the republic that men pretending to speak for us should be perpetually haunting Richmond as supposed envoys from the President, apparently bent on begging a peace, while our gallant soldiers are victoriously forcing one on the battle-field.

The day of hollow truces and delusive compromises terminated in 1860. It can never return, and those who seek to bring it back labor in vain. Popular sentiment is now resolutely determined that the Union one and indivisible shall be a Union without sectional conflicts, without a separate sectional nationality, nursed by its protection and fostered by its revenues; a Union without slavery; a Union without treason domesticated as a sectional institution, preached from pulpits; taught in colleges, and ranted in the public forum; a Union in fact as in form. No other Union is now possible. No considerable portion of the people of either north or south would tolerate any other. Those, therefore, who strive for a Union on the basis of slavery, do so in vain, and their hankering after the flesh-pots of Democracy are not destined to be gratified. The mourners may weep if they choose, but it would be much wiser for them to be comforted.—*North American.*

Privilege and the People.

Bishop Simpson told a capital story on Wednesday evening, in illustration of the aversion of aristocracy to give up its privileges. He was in Norway when the question was before its parliament of abolishing the nobility. The champion of the exclusive class described the culture, the refinement, the scientific and literary attainments and lofty pride of the nobility, and declared that if their rights were wrested from them and they were reduced to the level of the common people, that they would leave the land that had sought to humble them, and with them would go much of what Norway could ill afford to spare. He concluded with "*Farvel*, you noble streams, you familiar ricks, you green hills and lofty mountains, *farvel! farvel!*" and took his seat, conscious of having made a profound impression. Nothing disconcerted, a man of the people arose and said, "And the rocks and the hills and the mountains catch up the cry and return it in responsive echoes, 'vel, vel,' and it was well." Scandinavia has not been injured by its abolition of titular distinctions. On the countrary, men are placed more on their own merit. A great drag has been removed from the car of progress. A new impulse has been given to free thought, and a more intense activity to every department of effort. What took place there will happen her. With the abolition of slavery and the overthrow of a more exclusive aristocracy than is found anywhere in Europe, a new era will dawn upon the South—on the whole country, in fact. Men will no more stifle their moral convictions because appealed to in behalf of slaves; they will no longer explain away the grand doctrine of human brotherhood because it is sought to be applied to the black man. They will not degrade labor by the curse of man-owning. They will not chill the aspirations of free thought of one-half laborers of the South by the benumbing limitations of serfdom, and limit the ambition of another to the ownership of a negro. The genius of emancipation will recreate the South, will inspire its poor whites, will kindle into the dull brain and slumbering energies of the colored man, will line its streams with factories and busy cities, will dot its hill-sides with schools and churches, will dig out its rich mineral treasures, and make its countless fertile acres blossom as a garden, and men from the South will join their brethren from the East and the West in high debate of a common public utility, not in angry contentions over a conflicting social organization; will concert schemes for making this land more and more the asylum of the oppressed, the inspiration and the example of the down-trodden and neglected masses of every clime. We are to become the heralds of popular liberty, the grand exemplars of the divine doctrine of human brotherhood, at once the terror of aristocracy, and the hope of men everywhere aspiring to be free.—*Washington Cronicle.*

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN A NEW LIGHT.—A Washington dispatch says: We learn that Mr. Stepens was the most liberal of the rebel deputation, and the most anxious for peace. To an army officer, while at Gen. Grant's headquarters, he remarked that "We are but one people and should have but one common interest." He said the leaders who have brought on this contest cannot now say to their people. "We have drawn you into this war, and now that you have poured out your blood and treasure until want and woe sit by every fireside of the South, you must abandon it. That tens of thousands of graves would be dishonored, if the maimed and emaciated soldiers who have followed the flag of revolution, impelled in every campaign by their wives and sisters, with the moto of independence upon their flag, should now turn back without having accomplished anything. As yet we have gained nothing but desolation and distress. You should not ask, you cannot think we must abandon all and turn back to our old allegiance. You say slavery is gone I admit it holds its tenure upon a very slender thread; then there is the more reason why you should concede us something."

His theory was, if we would but treat with them as an independent nation, that such an agreement could be had as would practically unite both the North and South. He did not seem to think that they could get through another campaign without fearful losses, but he thought we would be as great, and thought we would triumph in the end, it would be far better for both to cease this war and treat for peace.

It was evident that the men who plunged the South into this abyss of ruin feel compelled to persist until they are all engulphed in one common grave, or force us to treat with them in such a manner as will justify them for having incited the rebellion.

☞ An exchange says: Jonah was the first man on record who struck oil.

THE UNMARKED GRAVE OF AN EVERETT IN THE HARRISBURG CEMETERY.—The announcement of the death of the Hon. Edward Everett, and the honors which the American people have paid to his memory, recall a melancholy incident connected with the Everett family, which transpired in this city a few years since. At the time referred to, a young man named Thomas H. Everett, appeared in Harrisburg, as a special reporter and newspaper correspondent, who claimed to be a nephew of Hon. Edward Everett. Many of our readers will remember this personage. He was a modest, unassuming, and highly educated and accomplished young gentleman who was accompanied by a beautiful young wife. The health of Thomas Everett was very poor, though even that was not as poor as was the scholar pecuniarily.—He struggled here, manfully, to support himself and wife with his pen, but he failed in this, simply because he was too unobtrusive, too modest, to compete with those by whom he was surrounded. Let us be brief in the relation of our incident. Before even kind strangers could interpose to aid the poor scholar and his young wife, his disease gained such force that he died—died alone, in a strange land, with only the pitying eyes of his anguish-stricken wife to watch his passage hence to a better world. A few strangers followed poor Everett to his last resting place, where he now sleeps the sleep which shall know no waking until the archangel's trumpet shall sound the end of time, in an unmarked grave. This incident is recalled, as we have already said, by the honors paid to the great and good Edward Everett. We do not allude to it reproachfully.—It is but one of those lessons of life which the world bears in pity for a moment, and then forever forgets.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

PROVOST MARSHAL DODGE.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has, by a decided vote, passed a resolution requesting the President of the United States to remove Major Richard I. Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania, who is stationed at Harrisburg. This officer is charged with disregard of duty, and actual cruelty to the volunteers who have assembled, in obedience to the commands of the President, at Camp Curtin. The interest of the country requires that these men should be welcomed by the agents of the Federal Government; that they should be kindly cared for, and that they should be eager, be encouraged to bear cheerfully the privations which they have patriotically assumed to bear. But Major Dodge seems to have acted upon the policy of condemning these raw recruits to more severe usage than they will have to endure upon the march in an enemy's country after they have become hardened to the service. The conduct of Major Dodge is creating dissatisfaction among the soldiers, who are treated worse than dogs, and indignation among citizens who witness the severe consequences. The life of a soldier is hard enough at the best, but if the country wants men they should receive such treatment at their entrance into the service as will enable them to go to the front in good health, so that they may be useful. Conduct like that imputed to Major Dodge not only disgusts the men who have freshly volunteered, and induces desertion, but it discourages others from volunteering, and is a direct detriment to the interests of the country.

☞ When men are dead their coulgists often discover virtues in them which had never been recognized before. Now that the Smithsonian Institute is burned, the Washington *Chronicle* has discovered that "its architecture was the admiration of every visitor to Washington," and that viewed from any direction it formed a picture and model of beauty rarely witnessed." It has generally been compared to a table caster filled with pepper boxes and mustard pots.

CHARACTERISTIC.—A staff officer of the 9th corps writes, that as the rebel Peace Commissioners were being escorted out of our lines, one of them turned to Gen. Grant and said: "General, I am anxious to have peace, and I would be willing to leave the settlement to you and Gen. Lee." "Well," said Grant, "I propose to settle it with Lee this summer."

☞ The Louisville *Press*, of the 10th, says that QUANTRELL, the noted Kansas guerrilla, who has long been supposed to be dead, is now operating in that State. It says he doubtless intends to make Kentucky, in future, the theatre of his murderous, thieving operations. He and men of his gang have been recognized at different points in the State.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

EXCELSIOR

Hat & Cap Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has taken charge of this establishment, heretofore owned by Jesse Smith, where he has now on hand a large and varied assortment of

FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

HATS, CAPS,

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FLATS.

His stock has been selected with great care and embraces every color, shape and quality, for the accommodation of grave or gay, old or young, rich or poor.

A full stock of Ladies and Misses Furs of all styles always on hand.

All he asks is an examination of his stock, feeling sure that he can please the most fastidious.

Jan. 14, 1865-tf. D. W. ALE.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK, or, Every one his own Doctor—Being a Private Instructor for married persons or those about to marry, both male and female. In every thing concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with. Still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St. above Fourth, Philadelphia. Jan. 28, 1865-6m.

TUBS, BUCKETS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., for sale at the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, CHEAP FOR CASH at the Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. NATIONAL GROCERY.

BEANS AND HOMINY for sale at the National Grocery, Altoona. Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

TIP TOP SEGARS, CRANKTON'S Superior Virginia, and other choice Smoking Tobacco's at the [feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

TRUNKS AND CARPET-SACKS at G. C. SMITH.

BOOTS AND SHOES PLAIN AND fancy at G. C. SMITH.

MINCE-MEAT—MOST CAPITAL, at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

PRIME HAMBURG CHEESE, AT the NATIONAL GROCERY.

PURE BRAZILIAN COFFEE—good and cheap—at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

SPICES—all kinds—at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

CASH paid for RAGS, at EABY'S MILLINERY STORE, Virginia St., Altoona. June 9 1864-1y.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.—On last Friday night an attempt was made to rob the first National Bank of this place. The watchman of the Bank, Mr. George McDonough, having died very suddenly a day or two before, the villians no doubt considered the time propitious and probably hoped they would not be disturbed in their labors by the presence of anyone in the building. They seem to have been two in number, and succeeded in gaining the rear of the Bank building through a narrow alley which separates it from the adjoining house. They commenced operations as nearly as can be ascertained between eleven and twelve o'clock at night, by digging a hole through the wall about three feet from the ground into the back room. In about half an hour or an hour they had the hole through and commenced enlarging it to sufficient size, when Mr. K. Baldrige, clerk, who was sleeping in the Bank, heard them and gave the alarm. They then beat a precipitate retreat leaving a number of tools consisting of brace and bits, drill, etc., also two bags and a cover lid. The robbery was well planned, and the scoundrels might have succeded in securing some plunder had their calculations not missed in the one point, as to the watchman. Commencing at that early hour they intended to give a full night to the job. Had they succeeded in getting into the back room, they would then have had to dig through another brick wall surrounding the vault then drill through a lining of double boiler iron securely rivited, and then before getting at the deposits and money of the bank, would have had to get into a strong iron safe. Without getting into this last, however they might have secured some valuables in the vault placed there by persons for safe keeping.

The above we copy from the *Register* of this week, and add that the key left in the gate, which opened into the alley in the rear of the bank, was marked "11," and evidently belonged to a hotel. None of that number being found missing in Hollidaysburg. Mr. George W. Russ, who was on the hunt of the burglars, came to this place and made inquiry respecting the key. Col. Woods, of the Union Hotel, identified the key as belonging to room 11 of his house. To find out who occupied the room (or was to occupy it) on that night, they turned to the hotel register, and found the name of J. Gilmer and three companions. As the persons were known to be still in town, constable Ely was summoned to assist in their capture. While Mr. Russ went to the Squire's office to get warrants for the parties, Constable Ely traced the men to Mrs. Shank's drinking house, where he kept them treed for a time, but Mr. Russ not returning quickly with the warrants, they got out of the house and started, two and two, in different directions. When the warrants were ready Russ and Ely went in search of them and finally overhauled two of them, J. Gilmer and James Reilly, at the Mansion House. They were conveyed to Esquire Hume's office, where sufficient evidence was adduced to warrant the squire in making out a commitment, on which they were escorted over the hill and lodged in jail to await trial at next term of Court.

SMALL POX.—We noticed, last week, that there were two cases of small pox in this place. Both cases were, immediately upon the discovery of the disease, removed from town, but we did not know of the removal until after our paper had been issued. One of the persons infected returned to Harrisburg and the other was taken to the Poor House. As both cases left Mr. Etter's boarding house immediately on the disease becoming known to the attending physician, of course no infection remains. We have heard that there were other cases of small pox in the town, but have been unable to learn the locality. We shall publish the names of hotels, boarding houses and private houses, where we know there are cases of the disease. We shall do so from proper motives, to prevent those who may be ignorant of the fact of its existence, from going where they may be infected. No one should feel agrieved at us for publishing their houses as containing cases of the disease, as we feel sure they would thank us for information which would deter them from entering the house of another where there were cases.

MISSIONARY MEETING.—To-morrow (Sunday) the Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School, of this place will be held in the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. W. Hicks, late Missionary to India, will be present. He will preach in the church, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will deliver a lecture in the afternoon. He will bring with him and exhibit a number of the gods, worshipped by the idolators of India, which he collected while in that county. His lecture will be a description of India and its inhabitants as he witnessed it and them, and will no doubt be deeply interesting. The sabbath school has been practising a number of chorusses with which to interspurse the proceedings of the anniversary. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend the meetings of the day.

COLDEST NIGHT.—Sunday night, or, rather Monday morning last, was the coldest "snap" yet experienced in this region. At 6 o'clock A. M., the thermometer registered 18 degrees below zero, a degree or two below the point of comfort.—Sleighing could not be better. There is said to be at least two foot of snow, on the level, on the mountains, while in the gorges, where it has drifted, it is so deep that no one cares about measuring it.

MUSICAL.—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of B. M. Greene, agent for the sale of pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs, in another column. Mr. G. is a splendid musician, capable of judging of the quality of an instrument, and having been for a number of years engaged in the business, he can give satisfaction. Those contemplating the purchase of an instrument of either of the above kinds, should give him a call, or address him by letter.

ALTOONA SAFE AGAIN.—The quota is filled and the draft avoided. This will be good news to many of our citizens. They can now breathe more freely and sleep more soundly—especially if they patronize the National Grocery, kept by Russ & Postlewait, on Virginia street. The National is, undoubtedly, the place to find the greatest variety, the best goods, and the fairest prices. Go and see.

☞ Dont fail to read the article head "Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7-30 U. S. Loan," which will be found in another column. If you do not have money to invest, it will nevertheless do you good to find out the credit of the county, and what are the prospect of paying our great debt.

Draft Conditionally Postponed.

The following special despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* is important to the people of Altoona.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.

Mr. Hall and the rest of the Senate committee have just returned from Washington, where they conferred with the Secretary of War and General Fry, who gave the following information to them: No promise was made that the draft will be postponed, but it will not take place on Wednesday in districts where recruiting is going on briskly. The statements contained in Governor Curtin's letter to President Lincoln have been referred to Attorney General Speed, General Delafield, and Col. Foster, who will make a report. The 25 per cent. of which New York was relieved is now regarded as only temporary, but, if permanent, Pennsylvania will receive the same favor. The Washington authorities contend that Pennsylvania's quota is right as it stands, and the New York quota is right without 25 per cent.

Immediate and rapid recruiting alone can save us from a draft.

P. S. Since the above was put in type we learn that men enough have been secured to fill the quota of this place, and that all that is now wanting is the money to pay them $400 each, as bounty. The Bounty Committee have given notice that all subscribers to the fund who do not pay up by Monday next will be proceeded against according to law and the amount of their subscriptions collected with costs added.

☞ Members of the Altoona Mechanics' Library and Reading Room Asspciation, and others privileged to take books and magazines therefrom, after reading this notice will please make search among their books and papers for the Eclectic Magazine of April, 1864, and when found please return it to the Librarian or Chairman of the Committee on Books and Publications.

ENIGMAS.—The following enigmas properly solved, have been on hand for some time, but we had not room for them in our last issue:—

I am composed of 51 letters.

My 27, 11, 19, is a vessel.
" 12, 39, 21, is a kind of fish.
" 8, 41, 36, 48, 28, 11, 25, is a quadruped.
" 42, 40, 44, 12, 46, 18, 17, is good to eat.
" 22, 31, 32, 15, 9, 46, 50, 15, 26, 16, is what the girls like.
" 20, 2, 47, 29, is a man's name.
" 42, 24, 48, is a nickname.
" 27, 35, 30, 36, 37, 1, 21, 14, 9, is a city in the United States.
" 33, 34, 45, is a verb.
" 10, 18, 3, is a man's name.
" 48, 49, 3, is a plaything.
" 5, 6, 8, is a pronoun.
" 23, 1, 4, is a position of the body.
My whole is what every person should do.

W. M.

I am composed of 36 Letters.

My 13, 36, 7, 16, 24, is a plant.
" 5, 3, 1, 14, 23, is a measure.
" 20, 33, 26, 28, 2, is to be fresh.
" 8, 4, 12, is an appellation.
" 9, 10, 11, 21, is caused by a stroke.
" 31, 19, 27, 13, 22, 6, 25, 1, 13, 28, is a mixed mess.
" 34, 15, 35, is put on the table at dinner.
" 32, 30, 7, is one of the organs.
" 29, 17, 21, is a guide.
My whole is the name of a book and its author.

T. F. F.

Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Tobacco and Cigars, Tobacco and Cigars.
Spectacles,
Spectacles,
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines
Perfumery and Notions, Drugs and Medicines.

Together with a splendid stock of Trusses and Supporters and all goods found in a first class Drug Store. For sale cheap for cash at the Drug Store of A. Roush,
Second door from the corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, Altoona.

FIRE! FIRE!!—Do not risk your property any longer to the mercy of the flames, but go to Kerr and have him insure you against loss by fire.—He is agent for thirteen different companies among which are some of the best in the United States.

Altoona, July 21,—tf.

DYSPEPSIA.—What every body says must be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their Druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night; before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt Street, New-York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy.—Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it. *Free of Charge.*

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

Oct. 29, 1864—1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARK'S
Celebrated Female Pills,
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clark, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all Cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada.

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., New York.

N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 60 Pills, by return mail.

Nov. 19, '64.—1y.

RAIL ROAD AND MAIL SCHEDULE.

WESTWARD.

Pittsburg & Erie Express	arrives 6.30 A. M.,	leaves 6.50 A. M.
Baltimore "	" 7.55 "	" 8. 5 "
Philadel'a "	" 8.50 "	" 9.15 "
Mail Train	" 7.40 P. M.	" 7.58 P. M.
East Line	" 8.50 "	" 9.10 "
Emigrant Train	" 3.40 "	" 3.40 "

EASTWARD.

Fast Mail Train	arrives 7.50 A. M.,	leaves 8.10 A.M.
Harrisb'g Accommodation	" 12.15 P. M.,	" 12.30 P.M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Express	" 6.00 "	" 6.20 "
Philadelphia "	" 9.30 "	" 9.40 "
Fast Line	" 2.35 A. M.,	" 2.40 A.M.

Trains on Hollidaysburg Branch run to connect with Baltimore Express, Philadelphia Express and Mail Train Westward, and Fast Mail, Harrisburg Accommodation and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train Eastward.

Trains on Tyrone & Clearfield Branch run to connect with Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East, and connect from Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West and Fast Mail East.

Trains on Bald Eagle Valley R. R. run to connect with Fast Mail and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and Mail Train West, and connect from Fast Mail Train East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Trains East and West.

Trains on Ebensburg & Cresson Branch run to connect with Fast Mail and Harrisburg Accommodation Trains East, Mail Train West and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train East and West.

Trains on Indiana Branch run to connect with Harrisburg Accommodation Train East and Pittsburgh & Erie Express Train West.

ALTOONA, Nov. 12th, 1864.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Washington, Baltimore & Harrisburg arrive at	7.55, A.M.
Philadelphia arrives at	8.55, "
Pittsburgh, (through,)	7.50, "
Hollidaysburgh, 7.35, A.M. & 5.50, P.M.	
Western Way,	12.15, A.M.
Eastern Way,	7.40, P.M.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way and through,	7.40, A.M.
Western Way and through,	6.30, "
Hollidaysburgh, 7.30 A.M. & 7.40, P.M.	
Western, through,	7.30 "
Eastern, through,	6.30, "

☞ Office hours from 6.45, A.M., to 7.45, P.M.; on Sunday from 7.45 to 8.45, A.M.

G. W. PATTON, P.M.

DOCTOR WM. R. FINDLEY,
OFFICE ON
VIRGINIA STREET,
Nearly opposite Jaggard's Store.

OFFICE HOURS.
From 7½ to 8½ o'clock A. M.
From 12 to 2 " P. M.
From 7 to 8½ " P. M.

Altoona, Feb. 4th, 1865—tf.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst., by Rev. S. A. Holman, Mr. DANIEL ISENBURG to Miss MARY E. SHAFFER, both of Huntingdon Co., Pa.

HAMS! HAMS!!—SUPERIOR SUGAR-CURED Hams, just received and for sale at the
Jan. 18. Feb, 1865. NATIONAL GROCERY.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustache? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six weeks. Price $1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Feb. 18, '65-1y.

PIANOS
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and especially lovers of music, that, having obtained from the manufacturers, the *sole* Agency for the sale of

STEINWAY & SONS PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS AND CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S MELODEONS,

He is prepared to furnish instruments to persons wishing to purchase, at the retail prices in Philadelphia and New York.

Circulars sent, promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

N. B. Every instrument warranted for FIVE YEARS.

B. M. GREENE,
Feb. 11—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
AT
PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL EXPOSE to Sale by Public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, March 11th, 1865,

his farm, situate in Logan township, Blair county, adjoining lands of Elias Baker, dec'd., James Hutchison, John Wyke and others, about one and a half miles from Altoona, containing

137 ACRES.

120 acres of which are cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered with White Oak and Hickory. About 20 acres of the cleared land is meadow of the best quality. There is an orchard of excellent fruit. The improvements are a

Log-Frame Weather-Boarded House,

with Kitchen, Wash-house, Smoke-house and Pump-house all under one roof, and very convenient.

A BANK BARN,

50x50 feet, with wagon-shed, corn-crib, ice-house and all necessary outbuildings, making it altogether one of the best fitted up farms in the country. This farm is well adapted for a Dairy, and has been fitted up for that purpose, and the town of Altoona furnishes a ready market for the proceeds. Should the season prove favorable the farm will yield at least 100 tons of hay.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold, 2 Mares, 1 Horse, 3 Colts, 7 Cows, two of which have calves, 1 Bull, 2 Two-Horse Wagons, 1 Cultivator, 2 Plows, 1 Patent Hay Fork, 2 Cutting Boxes, Hay Ladders, 1 set Smith Tools, 1 Sleigh, 1 Pair Twin Sleds, Chains of different kinds, together with other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

A Lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture consisting of Settees, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Stoves, Tubs, Meat-vessels, etc., etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when attendance will be given and terms made by.

Feb. 18th—ts. C. B. SINK.

Paper Warehouse.

No. 513 *Minor St., Philadelphia.*

LEDGER PAPERS.	FINE PRINTING,
FLAT CAPS.	NEWS do.
FOLIO POST.	MANILLA PAPER,
DRAWING PAPERS.	HARDWARE do.
FOOLSCAP.	ENVELOPE do.
LETTER, NOTE,	COLORED do.
PACKET POST,	BINDERS' BOARD.
EXCHANGE CAP,	TRUNK do.
BOND PAPERS, &c.	STRAW do. &c.

PAPER of every description made to order.

Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-1y. C. C. SERVER & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of John Horning, late of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, duly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 7th, 1865—6t. MERCELIA HORNING, *Adm.*

THE BEST TEA, FOR YOUR MONEY, is to be had at the National Grocery, Virginia St., two doors from the McClellan House.

Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

FLANNEL SHIRTS UNDER CLOTHING &c. at G. C. SMITH.

FRESH PRUNES, AT THE NATIONAL GROCERY.

MACKEREL—REGULAR "WHOPPERS," at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

HERRING, LARGE AND NEW, AT
[feb11-tf] H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

RAISINS, LARGE AND SEEDED, at
[feb11-tf] H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

LADIES' AND MISSES' GUM SANDALS, just received and for sale at
feb11-tf] H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

MACKEREL THAT NEED NO Butter or Lard to cook them, are to be had at
feb11-tf] H. A. CAMPBELL'S.

ATTENTION!

H. A. CAMPBELL,

Corner Branch and Julia Sts., East Altoona,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

His Groceries cannot be excelled in quality or price. His MACKEREL are the best in the Eastern market; RIO COFFEE, GREEN and BLACK TEAS of first quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

and the very best FAMILY FLOUR, SUGARS and SYRUPS, RAISINS, new, good and cheap; SPICES of all kinds; TOBACCO and CIGARS; in fact a general assortment of all goods under the denomination of

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

to which line of Goods he will make every exertion to suit, please and satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage.

Buying strictly for Cash, and selling on the same terms, his customers will be pleased with his PRICES at least.

Please give him a call. No charge for showing goods and communicating prices.

Feb. 11.—tf

PICKLES, IN PRIME ORDER, ready for table use, at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

ALMOND NUTS & GINGER SNAPS —another lot—just received, at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF
ALTOONA,

Corner of Virginia and Annie Streets, opposite Superintendent's Office Penn'a R. R.,

BLAIR COUNTY PENN'A.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENCY.

MONIES RECIEVED ON DEPOSIT. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Gold and Silver Bought and Sold. Fractional Currency and Mutilated United States Notes Received. Drafts on the Principal Cities for Sale. Central Depot for the Sale of United States Internal Revenue STAMPS.

This Bank keeps on hand for sale the

7 3-10 U. S. TREASURY NOTES,

and takes Subscriptions for the same. This is the POPULAR LOAN, the only Government Loan now in market at par, giving those who have money a safe and desirable opportunity for investment.

TWO CENTS A DAY FOR EACH $1.00.

These Notes, at Maturity, can be exchanged for 5-20 Six Per Cent Gold bearing Bonds.

WM. M. LLOYD, *President.* D. T. CALDWELL, *Cashier.*

Feb. 4.—tf

DRIED CURRANTS and BERRIES, at the NATIONAL GROCERY.

PRIME LARD AT THE NATIONAL GROCERY.

EDWARD L. RUSS. S. C. POSTLEWAIT.

NEW FIRM!
NATIONAL GROCERY!!

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that they have just opened a splendid lot of

FRESH GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, NOTIONS,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.,

in the new Store Room on Virginia street, two doors from the McClellan House, where they will take pleasure in waiting upon all the Cash Customers who may favor them with their patronage.

It is our intention to keep on hand a general variety of Goods in our line, and sell them

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH!

☞ Those who know how to appreciate A CUP OF GOOD COFFEE OR TEA, would especially do well to give us a call, as ours have *already* gained the reputation of being the best in town.

Altoona, Jan. 21, '65-tf. RUSS & POSTLEWAIT.

GO TO
IDAHO
FOR
GOLD,
AND TO
REIGART'S DRUG STORE
FOR

Fresh and Pure Drugs,
Fancy Goods and Notions
Fine Cigars and Domestic Wines.

THE CITIZENS OF ALTOONA will please accept our Congratulations and best wishes for the year 1865, and our thanks for the liberal patronage you have favored us with.

REIGART IS AGENT FOR

"Mishler's Celebrated Herb Bitter's."

We shall always fill our Customers Orders as directed with Genuine Goods at the lowest market rates and guarantee to make their purchases satisfactory in every particular. [Jan. 28, '65-tf.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AT THE NATIONAL GROCERY.

SHIPPING!

TO AND FROM
ENGLAND,
IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
BY THE
GALWAY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS,
MONTREAL do do
WASHINGTON LINE OF SAILING VESSELS,
And the North German Lloyd Line of Steamships sailing between N. York Havre, Bremen, Southampton, and London.

☞ Drafts at sight, for One Pound and upwards, on National Bank and Branches, payable in all the Cities and Towns in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, free of discount.

June 9, 1864—tf. R. A. O. KERR, ALTOONA, PA.

FOREIGN SHIPPING
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE.

I AM NOW SELLING EXCHANGE (at New York Rates,) on

ENGLAND,	IRELAND,	SCOTLAND,
WALES,	GERMANY,	PRUSSIA,
AUSTRIA,	BAVARIA,	WURTEMBERG,
BADEN,	HESSEN,	SAXONY,
HANOVER,	BELGIUM,	SWITZERLAND,
HOLLAND,	NORWAY and	FRANCE.

And Tickets to and from any Port in

ENGLAND,	IRELAND,	SCOTLAND,
GERMANY,	FRANCE,	CALIFORNIA,
NEW SOUTH WALES or		AUSTRALIA.

Feb. 4.—tf R. A. O. KERR.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS KNOWing themselves indebted to the undersigned will please call and have their accounts squared up, as I intend closing out my store and retiring from business on the 1st of March, and want my books settled up.

Attention to the above notice will save trouble and expense. [Feb. 4.—4t] J. A. SPRANKLE.

JUST RECEIVED—A Lot of Prime CIGARS—at
Jan. 18, '64.] REIGART'S Drug Store.

DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has been greatly improved by its use.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action on the parts affected.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS'

of sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment it stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854.

The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry,	Boston.	Barnes & Park,	New York
Reed, Austin & Co.,	"	A. B. & D. Sands,	"
Brown, Lamson & Co.,	"	Stephen Paul & Co.,	"
Reed, Cutler & Co.,	"	Jarvis Minor & Co.,	"
Seth W. Fowle,	"	McKesson & Robbins,	"
Wilson, Fairbank & Co.,	"	A. L. Scovill & Co.,	"
Henshaw, Edmund & Co,	"	M. Ward, Close & Co.,	"
H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.,		Bush & Gail,	"

For Sale by all Druggists, Try it.
Nov. 19. '64-1y.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!!

BIOKRENE,
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and and Restorer of wasted or lost functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their Natural Vigor, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietors,
81 Cedar Street, New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists.
Nov. 12, 1864—1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form *the finest preparation ever put forward* with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS. ☞ DON'T BE DECEIVED. ☜ Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD*, which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS

have been a Standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual one ever known for all complaints peculiar to *Females*. To all classes they are invaluable, *inducing, with certainty, periodical regularity*. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America*.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the *Price One Dollar per Box*, or 6 Boxes for $5, containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills *sent by mail, promptly*, secure from observation, by remitting to the Proprietors. *SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar St., New York.

Sold in Hollidaysburg by J. R. Patton. Sold in Tyrone by S. Berlin. Sold in Huntingdon by John Read. Sold in Altoona by all Druggists. Nov. 12, 1864—1y

STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has taken the store and shop recently occupied by John Shoemaker, on *Virginia street*, near the McClellan House where he has on hand a large supply of STOVES of *all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

January 14, 1865.—tf STEPHEN WINTERS

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned, intending to remove from the town, offers, at private sale, his house and lot, situate on *Main street*, Altoona, a few doors above Catharine street, and adjoining the "McClellan House." The house is a well built two-story frame, containing three rooms and a hall and a store or office room, on first floor and five rooms on second floor. The lot is well enclosed and has on it a stable and other conveniences. Possession given April first.

Jan. 7, 1865—tf. A. P. CALDERWOOD.

ANDREW ECKEL,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., &c.,
Annie street, Altoona, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in his line constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863

FINE TOILET SOAPS, FOR LADIES' and Gentlemen at the
feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES AT the
[feb4] NATIONAL GROCERY.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair & Huntingdon Counties.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. H. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

CONFECTIONERY
AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety.

FRESH OYSTERS

of the very best xuality, always to be had.

FRESH-BAKED

BREAD, CAKES, & PIES,

always on hand, at reasonable rates.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia street, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, April 8, 1863—tf.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Diarrhœa

All the Medical men and the Press recommend Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly, it is warranted to cure.

DYSPEPSIA. NERVOUSNESS AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure, Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

All the above medicines for sale by Dr. R. Reigart, Druggist, Altoona.

Dec. 19, 1864—1y.

SAVANNAH TAKEN!
New Firm in an old Stand.

WOLF & PETERSON

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have taken charge of the

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE

lately occupied by Rickabaugh & Patterson, and formerly occupied by Jos. Berkowitz, where they will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, Provisions, and Feed, comprising Superfine, Extra, and Extra Family Flour. Bacon—Hams Plain and Sugar Cured. Ribbed and Plain Sides, Shoulders, &c.

Dried Beef, Mackerel and Herring by the Barrel, Half Barrel and Quarter Barrel.

COFFEE—RIO AND EAST INDIA.

Sugars—Crushed, Granulated, New Orleans, and Porto Rico. Honey and Golden Syrups, New Orleans and Sugar House Molasses. Black, Young Hyson, and Imperial Teas.

Sperm, Adamantine, Star, and Mould Candles; Pale, Rosin and Fancy Soaps. Navy, Spun Roll, Honey Dew, and Cut and Dry Tobacco, Cigars. Also, a good assortment of Brooms, Buckets, Bed Cords, and Queensware.

FEED AND PROVISIONS.

Corn—Shelled and in the Ear, Oats, Corn and Oats, and Wheat Chop, Ship Stuff, Corn Meal, Sifted and Unsifted. Also, Clover and Flax Seed.

BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD.

Please give us a call and save expenses.

Dec. 17, 1864—tf WOLF & PETERSON.

A NEW OIL WELL DISCOVERED!

Many are the Stories told of great discoveries of Oil. Of fortunes made in a day. Of flowing wells and wells pumped by steam. But the well discovered by Loudon & Smith is

THE LAST VICTORY!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

GODFREY WOLF

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

CHEAPEST CLOTHING STORE

IN THE COUNTY, IS ON THE CORNER OF CAROLINE & MAIN Sts., ALTOONA.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INform the public that he has just received his stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing everything in the line of

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

of all qualities and at prices which defy competition. The following embrace a few of the many articles:

Overcoats, from $2.00 to $40.00 | Vests, from $1.50 to $8.00
Dress Coats, " $5.00 " $25.00 | Pants, " $2.00 " $10.00

His goods have been selected, by himself, from the most Fashionable Merchant Tailors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that he can offer their productions to that class of customers who stand in need of Fashionable Clothing, and at prices that cannot be disputed.

His stock comprises all the most important, as well as trifling articles of a gentleman's ward robe, viz:

Fine Cloth and Cassimere Coats, all qualities and prices.
" Sadinett " " " " "
" Doeskin Cassimere Pants, " " " "
" Fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pants, all styles.
" Jean and Linen " " " "

Vests all qualities and prices. The best assortment of plain and fancy woolen shirts ever brought to this market.

A complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, consisting, in part of fine Linen Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, Suspenders and Hosiery, also the best and cheapest assortment of Hats in this place, and a large supply of Trunks, of all qualities and prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can please them in every particular.

Altoona, Nov. 12th 1864.-tf.

FIRST ARRIVAL

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

I TAKE PLEASURE in informing my friends and the public generally that I have returned from the East where I purchased a NEW AND FASHIONABLE stock of

HATS AND CAPS,

which I selected with care. It embraces every color, shape and quality, with the view of accommodating all classes.

I have also purchased a large stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

My assortment of Ladies' and children's shoes are mostly of city make and can be warranted. My stock of Men's and Boy's Boots is large and varied.

I have also a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

embracing all styles, sizes and qualities, all of which I offer at a small advance on wholesale prices.

Thankful to the public for the patronage heretofore bestowed, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

JAMES S. MANN.

November 12, 1864.—tf

HARDWARE!

HARDWARE

CHARLES J. MANN,

LEADER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, WINDOW SHADES, DOOR MATS,

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, SHOE FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

MOULDINGS, PAPER AND WIRE GOODS, WINDOW GLASS,

PUTTY, WHITE LEAD, &C., &C.

☞ Every description of Goods in his line will be furnished at short notice, and at low rates for cash.

His remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand will be closed out at remarkably low prices, in order to relinquish that branch of the business.

Agent for Wilson's "Telegraph Fodder Cutter."

Altoona, May 29th, 1862.

Insurance Co. of N. America,

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED IN 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS OVER $1,600,000.

INSURANCE MADE ON BUILDings, Merchandise, Furniture and Personal Property generally, on liberal terms, for short or long periods.

Especial attention paid to Dwellings and Contents, and Farm Property. Brick or Stone Dwellings taken perpetually on very reasonable terms to the insured.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

DIRECTORS:

Arthur G. Coffin, William Welsh, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, William E. Brown, Edward H. Trotter
John A. Brown, James N. Dickson, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Wheeler, S. Morris Wain, William Cummings,
Ambrose White, John Mason, T. Charlton Henry,
Richard B. Wood, George L. Harrison,

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, *President.*

CHARLES PLATT, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM H. HUMBLER, Central Agent for Pennsylvania.

S. M. WOODCOCK, of Altoona, Agent for Blair County.

Offices in Altoona and Hollidaysburg. [Oct. 15, '64-1y.

JACOB WEIS,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,

VIRGINIA STREET, ALTOONA, PA.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND BREAD, CAKES, CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY, of his own manufacture, which he is prepared to sell, wholesale or retail, at the most reasonable prices. Also, FOREIGN FRUITS, such as

ORANGES, LEMONS, PINE-APPLES, FIGS, PRUNES, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., always on hand in their respective seasons.

OYSTERS,

of the best quality during the season.

CAKES BAKED TO ORDER,

for parties and festivals, on short notice and in the neatest and best style of the art.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as can be purchased elsewhere.

Jan. 1, 1863.

S. M. WOODCOCK. E. J. OSBORNE.

WOODCOCK & OSBORNE,

Attorneys at Law & Military Agents,

WILL attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to their care, in Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Collections for firms in the Eastern cities will receive special attention, and remittances be promptly made.

Bounty, Pensions and arrears of pay due from the U. S. will be collected in the shortest possible time.

Office in Altoona, 2 doors South of Post Office.

Office in Hollidaysburg, 1 door West of Court House.

Sept. 24, 1863.—tf

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.

PLAIN & FANCY VESTS, of every size and style at LAUGHMAN'S.

HAIR OIL, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by G. W. KESSLER.

1-tf.

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

FOR SALE—A BUILDING LOT situated on Branch Street, Altoona. Price $125. Aug. 27, 1863-tf. W. S. BITTNER.

FOR SALE—A valuable lot, situate in West Altoona. For further information inquire of June 9, '64.—tf. B. B. McCRUM.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING Paint, Flesh and Varnish Brushes at KESSLER'S.

QUEENSWARE AT G. C. SMITH'S.

JOHNSON'S

RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER!

THIS GREAT INTERNAL REMEDY

Is the best medicine ever offered to the public. For the effectual cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and as a Blood Purifier it has no equal, for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Scrofula or King's Evil, Scald Head, Tetter, Ring Worm, Female Complaints, and all breakouts on the face or body. The vast number of rub-on medicines which formerly have been used for those diseases, were merely temporary in their effects, and of doubtful virtue, but

THE RHEUMATIC COMPOUND

Reaches the source of all trouble, and effectually banishes the disease from the system, by its immediate action on the blood. We advise one and all to give it a trial, and become satisfied of its wonderful power.

☞ Read the following testimonials of men and women of unquestionable character:

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:*—This is to certify, that I was sadly crippled with Chronic Rheumatism for eighteen or twenty years; part of that time I was not able to go about. I tried all the rheumatic remedies that I could hear of, but found no relief until I tried your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I used three-fourths of a bottle of it, and it cured me sound and well. My wife also was afflicted with the same disease, and a small portion of it cured her. I am nearly seventy years of age; and it is over four years since I was cured, and I have not been troubled with it since. It affords me great pleasure to furnish you with this certificate, so that you can refer others who are afflicted with rheumatism, to me.

I remain yours truly,

ANDREW ARMSTRONG,
No. 19 James Street, Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY, May 3d, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife was taken bad with inflammatory Rheumatism in March last. She was very much swollen and the pain she suffered was severe; she was confined to her bed. I was advised to try your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier, so I got a bottle of it, and before the half of it was used she was entirely well. The cure is a perfect one; I never saw such medicine; she had only taken three doses of it till the swelling and pain began to abate. All your medicine wants is to be known in order to give it success.

Yours affectionately, JAMES McALISTER.

My residence is No. 126 Cherry alley, where my wife can be seen by any person doubting the truth of the above.

PITTSBURGH, April 19th, 1864.

CARNEGIE, WASHINGTON Co., April 12th, 1864.

MR. A. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* I wish to say a word or two in favor of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, more or less, for over twenty years. A great part of that time I was very bad. I tried a great many rheumatic medicines but received very little benefit from them. On the first of last January, I was so bad that I was entirely helpless. I could not write my own name; I could only lie on one side. While reading in the United Presbyterian paper I saw a notice of your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. I was afraid at first that it might be like other remedies that I have tried, but as it was in a religious paper I concluded to give it a trial. So I got a bottle, used it, and found myself a little better. I used three bottles more, and I am happy to say that I have neither pain or ache. I am sixty-eight years of age, I can lie on either side, travel for half a day at a time and not be fatigued. I believe your Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier to be the best medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of rheumatism. If you think this note, with my name to it, will be of any use to you or a suffering public; you are at liberty to use them.

Yours with respect, JOHN I. LOCKHART.

MR. JOHNSON:—*Dear Sir:* My wife had been afflicted with neuralgia for a long time. It commenced on her in 1856. She was so bad with it that she was obliged to lie in bed about four days in the week. She tried everything that she heard of that was recommended for that disease but she got no relief; then we tried medical advice but it done no good. At last I thought she must die, as I thought there was no cure. But in the spring of 1863, I believe in March, a daughter of Mr. Dickey's, who lives in the Coves with me, said, "Why dont you get Johnson's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purifier. It cured my father of the Rheumatism when he was a cripple, and the doctor could do nothing for him." So I got a bottle of your medicine, and before my wife had the half of it used, she was cured. It is now more than a year since, and she has not been troubled with it since. This I can testify to, on oath.

Yours,

LEWIS HILKE,
Ryan's Coves.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1864.

Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Sole Proprietors, corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom all orders must be addressed. B. W. Kessler, Sole Agent for Altoona.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., &c.,

exactly suited to this locality and intends for the

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

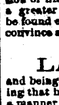
LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jaggard's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

Manhood: how Lost, how Restored.



Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure, at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically*.

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Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.—Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
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July 13, 1864.

BUSINESS ON CHESTNUT ST.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full and complete stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, QUEENSWARE, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, &c.,

S. P. BURKHART,

S. E. Corner Chestnut and Allegheny Sts., Altoona.

Dec. 5, 1864.—tf.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. SHOEMAKER. TERMS, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.—tf.

WM. S. BITTNER

Dental Surgeon.

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Gent's Model Improved SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin Shirts—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

PINE AND LARD OILS, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at KESSLER'S.

Jan. 2, '65-tf

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS AT G. C. SMITH'S.

Good News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

DISCOVERED AT LAST

CHEROKEE REMEDY

—AND—

CHEROKEE INJECTION

Compounded from Barks, Roots & Leaves.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic cures all diseases of the various organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonnorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day. It is diuretic and alternative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the Cherokee Remedy, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effect are healing soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding, heats, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurible pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By use of the Cherokee Remedy and Cherokee Injection—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drug store in the country, or write to us and we will mail free to any address, a full treatise.

Price, Cherokee Remedy, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, Cherokee Injection, $2 per bottle or three bottles for $5.

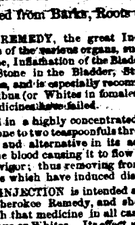
Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price. Sold by druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE

COMPOUNDED FROM



ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness Nocturnal Emissions, and all deseases caused by self-pollution; such as, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty in Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the Direful Complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousand treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, *Despair not!* the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed!

For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
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BEFORE TAKING THE Elixir.

AFTER TAKING THE Elixir.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR!

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

PREPARED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, CONTAINING NOTHING INJURIOUS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom being an entirely new and an abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.
Few doses cures Hysterics in Females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the heart.
Few doses restores the organs of regeneration.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.
Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.
A few doses cures the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses brings the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and re-instates health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

The listless enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and merminent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5; and forwarded by Express on receipt of money, to any address.

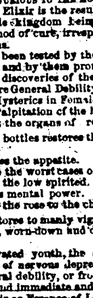
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Dr. W. R. MERWIN & Co.,
Proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!

SUGAR COATED

FEMALE REGULATOR,



Health Preserver

CERTAIN AND SAFE.

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods,

they cure by obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the Irregularity, they remove the cause and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period *except during the first three months*, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
Sole proprietors, No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

April 1, 1864—ly

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

AMERICAN

Life Insurance and Trust Co.

COMPANY'S BUILDING Southeast Corner of Walnut and Fourth Streets, Philad'a.

Authorized Capital,	$500,000
Paid up Capital,	250,000
Assets,	1,897,746

Incorporated 1850, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Insures Lives during the Natural life or for short terms, grants annuities and endowments, and makes contracts of all kinds depending on the issues of life.

Policies of Life Insurance issued at the usual mutual rates of other good companies—with profits to the assured—last BONUS January, 1861, being 43 per cent. of all premiums received on mutual policies—at Joint Stock rates, 20 per cent less than the above, or Total Abstinence rates 40 per cent. less than Mutual price. Also, a

NON-FORFEITURE PLAN,

By which a person pays for 5, 7, or 10 years only, when the policy is paid up for LIFE, and nothing more to pay; and should he be unable, or wish to discontinue sooner, the Company will issue a PAID UP POLICY, in proportion to the amount of premium paid, as follows:

On a Policy of $1,000, after payment of	5 Year rates.	7 Years rates.	10 Years rates.
1 Annual Premium, for	$200 00	$143 85	$100 00
2 " "	400 00	285 70	200 00
3 " "	600 00	571 40	400 00
4 " "	——	857 10	600 00
5 " "	——	——	800 00

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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Alexander Whilldin,	J. Edgar Thomson,
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Any further information can be had by applying to the undersigned, who is the authorized agent for Blair County.

July 31, 1862-1y R. A. O. KERR.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work, is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one tohlft me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26—tf JACOB SNYDER.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivalled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Cashon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choicest brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

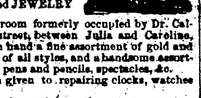
Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1863-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

TIME AND BEAUTY!

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has opened a



CLOCK, WATCH and JEWELRY

establishment in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Calderwood, on Virginia street, between Julia and Caroline, where he will keep on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver watches, clocks of all styles, and a handsome assortment of jewelry, gold pens and pencils, spectacles, &c.

Particular attention given to repairing clocks, watches and jewelry.

By selling for cash only, at the smallest advance on first cost, he feels sure that he can please all in price as well as quality.

ap9-tf SAMUEL SMITH.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYE-STUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*,

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Money received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates

Feb. 3d, 1859.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly.)

To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,
Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette,
New York City.

15-tf]

CITY HOTEL,

TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENN'A.

LEWIS GIEBLE, Proprietor.

HAVING purchased the above well-known Hotel and refurnished the same with new furniture, I am now prepared to accommodate all who favor me with their patronage. Free Omnibus to carry passengers to and from the Depot. April 20, '64.—1y.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, of good quality, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE BUCHU and Drake's Plantation Bitters, at REIGART'S Drug Store.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

DYSPEPSIA!

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhœa, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symtoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervouse Affection, and want of sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousand of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case no matter if of twenty years standing. Send by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10, N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. for all examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular.—Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA,

I, ELISABETH BRANSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than four and often eight days; under this lameness suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my mind from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and though I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever.—Hearing of the wonderful cure performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he could cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an insane Asylum, a premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity. ELISABETH BRANSON,

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES TOBIN, of Cheltenham, Montgomery county, Pa., have suffered more than one year, everything but death itself from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. I employed in that time five of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia. They did all they could for me with medicines and cupping, but still I was no better. I then went to the Pennsylvania University, in order to place myself in reach of the best medical talents in the country, but their medicines failed to do me any good, and oftentimes I wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings, but seeing Dr. Wishart's advertisement in the Philadelphia Bulletin, I determined to try once more, but with little faith. I called on Dr. Wishart, and told him if I could have died I would not have troubled him, and then related my sufferings to him. The Doctor assured me if he failed to cure me of Dyspepsia it would be the first case in two years, so I put myself under his treatment, and although for months vomiting nearly all I ate, my stomach swelled with wind, and filled with pain beyond description, I bought a box of his Dyspepsia Pills. I used them as directed, and in ten days I could eat as hearty a meal as any person in the State of Pennsylvania, and in thirty days was a well man. I invite any person suffering as I was to call and see me, and I will relate my suffering and the great cure I received. I would say to all Dyspeptics, everywhere, that Dr. Wishart is, I believe the only person on the earth that can cure Dyspepsia with any degree of certainty.

MOSES TOBIN,
Cheltenham, Montgomery co., Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. All examinations and consultations free

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BADCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 OLIVE STREET,
Philadelphia, January 22d, 1863.

DR. WISHART—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how slight, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow.—I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one quarter of a box. I am now a *well man, and can eat anything I wish*, and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desired information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BADCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price one dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of price.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

I, MOSES D. HAVEN, have been a great sufferer with Chronic Dyspepsia and Inflamation of the Kidneys for three years. I had employed three or four of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, also of Burlington co., N. J. They did all for me they could but all to no purpose. I was constantly filled with awful pain and distress, and with constant belching of wind and sour acid. My tongue was covered with a white coating of mucus, and was dreadfully sore! Oh! I oftentimes wished for death to relieve me of my sufferings for I had lost all hope of ever being well again. I made it a subject of prayer to God that he would direct me to some physician or medicine that would cure me. I was told to read an advertisement of Dr. Wishart's in the Philadelphia Ledger, of a great cure made upon Mr. John Badcock, of 1028 Olive street, Philadelphia, by the great American Dyspepsia Pills. I went to the Doctor's Office, and placed myself under his treatment, and told him if he failed to cure me it would be the last effort I would make. It has been six weeks since I commenced to use of his medicine, and I am now a well man, free from all pain and distress, and can eat three hearty meals a day with comfort, and *feel* perfectly well. Dr. Wishart, I want you to publish my case, as I want every poor dyspeptic suffering as I was, to call on him, and I will tell them of the great cure I have received from your invaluable medicine.

SAMUEL D. HAVEN,
Corner Venango and Lambert streets, near Richmond, street, formerly from Wrightstown, Burlington co., N. J.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold the Tar Cordial saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE PROPRIETOR,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No 10 North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at Wholesale by all Philadelphia and New York Wholesale Druggists.

For sale by A. ROUBIL, Dr , Altoona, Pa.

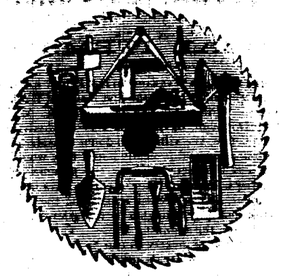
April, 1 1864.—1y.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

June 13, '64]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF OVERCOATS can be found at LAUGHMAN'S

FRIES & WILLIAMS



Hardware, &c.

The subscribers having taken charge of the Hardware Store and Stove and Tin Shop recently under the charge of Samuel I. Fries, on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, and having added largely to their stock are now prepared to supply anything in the Hardware and Cutlery line, such as Handsaws, Axes, Augers, Adzes, Chisels, Squares, Rules, Hammers, Planes, Hinges, Locks, Latches, Files, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., &c., all of which they offers on the most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing anything in the Hardware line are requested to call and examine their stock.

They have also added Oils, Paints, Carbon Oil, etc., to their stock, and will dispose of all these articles at a small advance on first cost.

The will also continue the

STOV